

## By Hook or by Crook

By EDGAR PALES MOODY

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When the civil war came on two classes of men in the north went out to fight. The one were actuated by patriotism, the other by what they expected to make out of the matter. But the war, instead of lasting but a few months, as many at first expected, furnishing military titles and big pay for this last named class, proved a gigantic, bloody struggle, and with each fight the army was in need of these so called soldiers.

Colonel Jim C. in 1862 commanded the brigade in which I served. The colonel had been a politician in a large city and was one of the first to "offer himself a sacrifice to the Union," his idea of that sacrifice being that he would start out with rank of colonel and return with that of general, picking up sundry "perquisites" by the way, then run for a fat office. He was a fine looking man and prided himself on being a lady killer.

No sooner were the troops grouped into brigades and divisions than Colonel Jim by virtue of the date of his commission was placed in command of a brigade. As soon as this elevation took place he looked about him for a staff. Being allowed two aids, he chose Louis Richmond and me, both second lieutenants. Richmond told me that he didn't like the colonel and was intending to ask to be returned to his regiment. But no sooner had he told me this than on receipt of a letter from the north he said that he would remain on the staff. I asked him why he had so suddenly changed his views, but he shut up like an oyster and refused to utter a word in explanation.

It was not long after this that one morning at the breakfast table the colonel's brow was very lowering.

"Gentlemen," he said, "there's a thief on my staff. Last night while I was at Colonel R's headquarters—he had been playing poker—"my trunk was rifled of a package of papers."

As he spoke he looked at all our faces to note the effect of his words. I noticed that Richmond was the only one of the staff whose looks indicated consciousness.

"Might not the thief be one of the headquarters guard or an orderly?" suggested the commissary.

"No," replied the colonel; "the robbery was not committed for gain. There was money in the trunk, and it was not taken. Some one on my staff took the papers for a purpose. If I can prove it on him I'll have him court-martialed."

The colonel's eyes were fixed intently on Richmond as he spoke. But Richmond went on eating his breakfast with a fair amount of equanimity considering that he was virtually accused of being a thief. Nevertheless during the day he made application to Colonel Jim to be returned to his regiment.

Now, the relations between a general and his personal staff are of a peculiarly intimate and confidential character. The general may nominate his own staff, and the nomination is considered an honor. But he is not likely to retain an officer who prefers not to hold the position given him. What was our surprise to learn from Louis Richmond that the colonel declined to issue the order returning him to his regiment. Evidently the commander believed that his aid had stolen his papers and proposed to force him to stay where he was until he could recover them.

Since Richmond made no denial of being guilty of the colonel's charge we treated him with coolness and finally refused to speak to him except officially. Though the young man winced under this, he seemed to be sustained by a consciousness of innocence. Meanwhile there were conditions between him and the colonel that we could not understand. Neither took any definite stand. The colonel did not prefer charges, and Richmond made no move to force the colonel to permit him to join his regiment, which seemed to be the only way to get rid of a very unpleasant situation. I noticed that Colonel Jim made no mention of the character of the purloined papers, and his aid made no effort to free himself from the obloquy that rested upon him.

Such were the conditions when we entered our first fight. The colonel did not show up at the head of his brigade, and Richmond, who appeared to be best fitted to take his place, issued orders in his stead. When the fight was over the colonel appeared, explaining his absence on the ground that he had got separated from his command when the fight opened and could not afterward find it.

But the division commander did not accept this excuse and called for Colonel Jim's resignation. It was handed in, and the political general disappeared from the service.

Colonel Jim's relegation to ward politics relegated Richmond and myself to our respective regiments. Soon after the fight he asked me to come to his quarters. There he made an explanation of the conditions existing between him and his commander. A lady had written him that the colonel had a number of letters from her which she was desirous should be returned. The colonel had declined to give them up. She asked Richmond to get them for her by hook or by crook. He had hooked them.

Of course Richmond received his reward. It was the lady herself.

## A Modest Pair.

I know a little country lass Who blushes very red when passing through the garden where Sweet William lies in bed.

Her brother is about the same, A very modest lad, He won't go near a pond for fear He'd see the fish get mad.

—Boston Transcript.

## FOR BABY'S SAKE USE



Then his skin will be free from itching, chafing, scalding, rashes, and all soreness. The original and best baby powder. For twenty years Comfort Powder has been considered the standard of perfection by thousands of New England physicians, nurses, and mothers who use no other.

Look for the name E. S. SYKES on every box. None genuine without it.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS ARE CONSIDERED

Representative Lundin of Illinois Presents the Results of Some of His Investigations in European Countries.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Old age pensions in foreign countries have been the subject of investigation by Congressman Frederick Lundin (Rep., Ill.). He finds that they have proved successful and he is hopeful that some such provision for the care of the aged may be made in the United States.

"Germany was the pioneer in the movement," he says, "with a law passed in 1889, amended in 1891 and perfected in 1899. The present law covers 25 per cent of the population and is compulsory in many instances and voluntary in some. The pension is granted up to \$67.50 a year, according to class and weekly premium paid. Beyond 70 years of age no incapacity need be shown to avail the beneficiary his or her pension."

"Denmark fell into line in 1891. All persons over 60 years of age are eligible to pension benefits, with certain limitations as to residence, health and record of citizenship."

"Laws were passed in New Zealand at intervals from 1897 to 1908, when all of them consolidated to create a liberal and enlightened system. Sixty-five years is the pension age, and to all those who are without a minimum competence and can show 25 years' honorable residence in New Zealand the government pays \$2.50 weekly. The cost per capita of population is small. The benefits conferred are great and not only redound to the benefit of pensioners, but to that of society in general."

"Belgium adopted an insurance annuity and nationally sustained pension act in 1900. Annuities are granted according to age and amount of premium paid. Pensions are paid to all over 65 years of age under certain prescribed conditions of want and disability."

"Italy, France and Austria are operating systems of annuities and pensions. Old age relief is recognized in these countries as an institution of worth, and the system cannot fail to grow with the advance of the times."

"Australia probably presents the best example of growth and modernization of the old-age pension idea. The general plan there is about as follows: Men over 65 and women over 60 are pensioned at the rate of \$2.50 and \$2 a week, respectively. Restrictions pertaining to income residence and character surround the application of the law most effectively. I am in receipt of a letter from the American consul at Newcastle, New South Wales, in which he says: 'It is the general opinion that these pensions are a very good thing and that these laws are working out satisfactorily. In order to see for myself the people receive their pensions, I was present the first of this month and saw a large number of them paid. They appeared to be a most respectful lot of old people, and I feel certain the money allowed them each month by the government is judiciously expended.'

"After years of consideration, England adopted an old-age pension law in 1908. Under its provisions, all persons over 70 years of age are pensionable, if they meet the requirements of regulations as to income, habits and character. The amounts paid run from 25 cents to \$1.25 weekly."

"Canada passed an annuity law in 1908. Under it people beyond the age of 55 years may draw from \$50 to \$600 annually. It is a government insurance proposition pure and simple, and dependent upon premiums; but as a step it is encouraging to every believer in the humane policy of making provision for old age a matter of governmental regulation."

## Let Her Down Easy.

Young Husband—Did you make those biscuits, my dear?  
His Wife—Yes, darling.  
Her Husband—Well, I'd rather you would not make any more, sweetheart.  
His Wife—Why not, my love?  
Her Husband—Because, angel mine, you are too light for such heavy work.  
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

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## WOMAN TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

Mrs. Sutton Will Seek Seat to Prove That Her Son Was

## KILLED BY CLASSMATES

Amy Reform Her Platform—Only Way to Get Justice to Her Boy's Memory Denied by Board, She Says.

Portland, Ore., July 30.—In a last effort to prove to the world that her son was slain by fellow midshipmen at Annapolis and did not kill himself, Mrs. Rose B. Sutton has announced that she will become a candidate for Congress from this state.

"Apparently I can get justice to my boy's memory in no other way," said the intrepid mother yesterday.

"I am more thoroughly convinced than ever that all the naval investigating board have erred through misunderstanding or bias in their findings that Lieut. Sutton was not a suicide. There is more evidence coming in every day to prove that classmates killed him."

"Since I have failed to secure justice for me to become a candidate, even though I am a woman. The platform I shall stand on will be fair play and protection for the boys of the army and navy."

"I would not, if elected, be either regular or insurgent. I would devote my whole term to reforms in army and navy life, and I would seek a new and thorough investigation to clear up the mystery that now surrounds many cases at West Point and Annapolis of similar nature to that of my son."

Mrs. Sutton said she was not a disciple of woman's suffrage, and believed that every woman, unless under the pressure of a great mission, such as hers, should devote herself entirely to her home.

SEEKS HUSBANDS IN DUEL.

Woman Holds Light While Former Spouse Kills New One.

Little Rock, Ark., July 30.—C. M. Gaynon and his wife were awakened by a noise on the first floor of their home Wednesday night. They sprang from bed. He seized his revolver, she a parlor lamp.

The lamp showed a man climbing in a window.

"It's Barger!" cried the woman.

"I'll kill him," cried Gaynon, fired and missed.

Barger whipped out a pistol and returned the shot.

The lamp Mrs. Gaynon held lit the duel between two men in whom she had inspired hatred. One of Barger's bullets whizzed close to her head, another scratched her arm. At Barger's fourth shot her husband fell dead.

"I've got him," yelled Barger, and crumpled up on the floor, mortally wounded.

The woman married Gaynon, divorced him and married B. V. Barger. Within a year she divorced Barger and married Gaynon again. Recently Barger had been pleading with her to return.

QUEEN BUYS COAL LANDS.

Wilhelmina of Holland Spends \$750,000 in Alabama.

Cullman, Ala., July 30.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has recently invested about \$750,000 in coal lands in this section of Alabama, and her agents are willing to make further investments.

As a result of Queen Wilhelmina's investment there has been organized the Cullman Coal & Coke company, with a capital of \$2,000,000. The queen owns nearly half the stock of the company and the remainder is held by Holland capitalists.

This company will mine the coal, the bulk of which will be shipped to Holland from Mobile. The queen was induced to make investment by a relative who visited Cullman. When this relative returned to Holland he told the queen of coal deposits, and she was so much impressed that she not only invested her own money but induced Holland capitalists to invest theirs. Cullman and the adjoining county is largely settled by Dutch and Germans.

HUGHES' HOUSE HUNT VAIN.

Wife Wants One Around Garden—He Seeks a Library.

Washington, July 30.—Gov. Hughes spent another day in Washington Wednesday in his unsuccessful search for a home. The real estate dealers say that the trouble is that governor wants a house built around a library, while Mrs. Hughes wants a garden with a house built around it.

The governor was accompanied by his wife, his military aide, Major Cressett, and Mrs. Cressett, and remained at the home of Charles Henry Butler, reporter of the supreme court. The party dined informally at the Chevy Chase club Wednesday night, with their host.



## A Mother's Love

wisely directed, will cause her to give to her little ones only the most wholesome and beneficial remedies and only when actually needed, and the well-informed mother uses only the pleasant and gentle laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—when a laxative is required, as it is wholly free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

## TO PROLONG HUMAN LIFE.

Micolyne Is Reported to Have That Agency.

The scientific world in France is now in a state of agitation and of controversy over the announcement recently made by Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen, a famous physician and surgeon, that he has produced a therapeutic agent which he calls micolyne and which he asserts will greatly prolong human life and revolutionize the practice of medicine. This discovery is the result of ten years of study in which he has applied the theories of Professor Elie Mechnikoff, the venerable head of the Pasteur institute, to the creation of a new pharmacopoeia.

"It is feasible," said Professor Mechnikoff, with his habitual caution, when questioned concerning Dr. Doyen's discovery. "But I can scarcely permit myself to hope that we have reached this point so soon. It is a devious path we have been pursuing, and while I am confident of ultimate success I must refrain from expressing an exact opinion until the data of experiments are more nearly complete."

Dr. Doyen himself is unreservedly enthusiastic. He declares that he and his assistant have observed the curative effects of micolyne in hundreds of cases, and that among his own patients are many prominent men who have been cured of long standing disease and who now use micolyne as a preventive.

"I cannot yet consent," said Dr. Doyen, "to make public the process of manufacture of micolyne, or to reveal its chemical composition. Some of the component parts are very rare, and the compounding of the substance is a delicate process requiring the close attention of one thoroughly familiar with the subject, and in touch with the studies that have occupied me for many years. I will, however, explain something of the character of my researches and discoveries."

"It has been well established that in an organism rendered immune against disease the white globules of the blood, the phagocytes, are the protectors of the organism against the microbes. It has been my hope, not merely to increase the number and strength of these globules to resist certain attacks of deadly microbes, but to render them permanently, or at any rate for long periods, capable of carrying out their protective tasks. To produce this hyperphagocytosis, or state of immunity, I sought a substance contained in the natural ferments. I had long investigated the fermentations of alcohol such as are found in wine and beer, as well as those in the putrefaction of butter, and the fats of meat and cheese. Micolyne is composed of colloids. These are jelly-like substances which are not really soluble, but which remain suspended in liquids in infinitesimal particles. They are extracted from some of the ferments of which I have spoken, but are obtained by such processes as make their manufacture for therapeutic purposes at present very difficult. They have the power to destroy microbes, and when introduced into the organism they stimulate and assist the phagocytes, which are accustomed largely to disappear when their immediate work is done. By the absorption of micolyne into the human system not only is a cure but as a preventive it is possible to ward off maladies, to stimulate the phagocytes in times of danger and to condition the body at any moment to sustain the attacks that are constantly aimed at it by thousands of enemies of human life that minutely infect the air, and water, and the food that nourishes us."

—From "Search for Elixir of Life," in August Technical World Magazine.

Saves Words.

"Why do you always jam a thermometer into the patient's mouth? Is the temperature so important?"

"It saves listening to a lot of symptoms," explained the doctor briefly, —Louisville Courier-Journal.

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## POOR APOLOGY FOR FIGHT.

Jeffries' Brother Sure It Was All Unfair. Facts Will Come Out Later.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 29.—Tommy Ryan received the following letter yesterday from Jack Jeffries: "It wasn't a fight, as I know somebody gave Jim something. He couldn't raise his hands after the first round and then it took Johnson fifteen rounds to lick him. It was the worst apology for a fight that I ever saw and I think everything will come out later. Jim could have licked ten niggers like Johnson ten days before the fight. I think old (name dangerous) had something to do with it. He told a friend of mine he would have Jim licked if it cost him his right arm. I don't know if Jim will fight again or not. He hasn't said anything yet."

## TO SEE LAURA JEAN LIBBEY.

Famous Novelist to Make Her Stage Debut in New York.

New York, July 30.—Laura Jean Libbey, the author of "When His Love Grew Cold," "Lovers Once But Strangers Now," and more than fifty other similar novels, will make her debut on the stage next Monday night, in a New York roof garden.

"In the years I have been writing," she explained, "I have received thousands of letters from girls throughout the country asking for personal talks. . . . opportunity gives me the ability to answer them."

## CALIFORNIA WANTS FEWER ASIATICS

Labor Situation in Coast State—Leaders Are Determined to Carry Out Anti-Japanese Plans—41,628 in California.

San Francisco, Cal., July 30.—No political candidate in California can hope for a single union labor party vote unless he pledges himself publicly to fight for anti-Asiatic immigration and anti-land ownership by Asiatics. Members of the exclusion league, a branch of the union labor party, are at work on the announced and prospective candidates at the next session of the California assembly to make a more rigid exclusion of all Asiatic labor, and are determined not to submit to checkmating, as two years ago, when Roosevelt intervened. It is practically certain that there will be a revival of war talk with Japan legislation, but leaders of anti-Japanese movement declare that such talk will not deter them this time. Exclusionists assert that there were 416,288 Japanese in California the first of this year and that more than half arrived within the last five years. A continuance of these conditions, they say, will mean the death of union labor in this state.

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